POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. CITY POLITICS.

Radical Republican Assembly Conventions.

There was an unusual number of nominating conventions called for last night, but not much was done. Both branches of the republicans had called conventions for the nomination of Assembly candidates, but the desire for harmony and the attractions of the county and judiciary conventions for the most part prevented nominations. The constitutional Unionists also held meetings. The results are given

ANNTH DISTRICT.—No nomination, Adjourned to ext Monday, in a cast monday, in a cast monday next, Eleventh District.—Adjourned to Monday next, Eleventh District.—Adjourned till Monday next rithout making any nomination.

THINTERSTH DISTRICT.—No nomination, Adourned till next Wednesday.

FOURTERSTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Adjourned till

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—No nomination. Adjourned till next Wednesday.
FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Adjourned till
Friday, 16th inst.
Fritzenth District.—No nomination. Adjourned
to the call of the Chair.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Adjourned till Monday
sext.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—No nomination. Adourned to next Monday.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Adjourned to Monday
ext.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—No nomination was made. adjourned for two weeks, or subject to the call of TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Nichols H. Babcock nomi-TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.-Adjourned to Tuesday,

servative Republican Assembly Conven-

ing of the republican party could be found at their ace of meeting, 8. Warren street. SECOND DISTRICT.—Adjourned to meet at call of FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Conservative Republican Assembly Convention of this district met and ap-pointed Robert Edward, W. F. F. Melling and Wi-liam Jerolemon a committee of conference and

ext.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—No nomination. Ad-purped to next Wednesday.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Adjourned to Saturday

EX.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—A conference committee as appointed and the Convention adjourned, subct to the call of the committee.

ISEC.

NINTE DISTRICT.—No nomination. Adjourned to sext Monday.

TENTE DISTRICT.—Owen Murphy nominated.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Assembly Convention of the Constitutional Union of this Assembly district net and nominated Peter Trainor.

TWELFTE DISTRICT.—No meeting held at place divertised.

Iriob Republican Meeting.

Chamberlin's Club House, in Broadway, was filled to overflowing last night by the cittle of the betting world of New York. The occasion was the sale of pools on the Pennsylvania election by Dr. Underwood. Besides the betting on the result of the contest in the Keystone State pools were offered for Indiana and New York. The Hon. John Morrissey bet \$1,000 that the radicals would carry Pennsylvania by \$0.000 majority, which was accepted. He afterwards offered to bet the same amount that they would not, but no one ventured to accept. The following figures show the course of the sale, and indicate the preference for radical stock:

FOR 4CDITOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Radical. \$12 220 630 570 520 600

Democrat. 188 150 300 570 380 305

FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Radical. \$200 193 200 200 400

Democrat. 111 14144 200 193 200 200 400

Democrat. 111 14144 200 193 200 200 400

Hoffman. \$500

The Inspectors of Election will meet to-day in each election district of our State to register the legal

voters residing in said district.

The districts which contain over four hundred

The districts which contain over four hundred voters, and in those only, the board will sit the next day (Wednesday, October 14).

A second meeting of each board will be held for revision as follows:—

In each district which embraces no part of a city or incorporated village on Tuesday, October 27. The law requires the boards to remain in session from nine o'clock in the evening.

from nine o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening.

In all cities the boards sit from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening of Friday and Saturday, October 30 and 31.

In incorporated villages, and districts which include such villages, wholly or in part, the boards sit only on Friday the 30th, from nine o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock in the evening.

In no district whatever can a name be added to the registry at the second meeting as aforesaid unless the person to be registered appears personally and claims that he is a legal voter.

In districts which include no part of a city or incorporated village, a voter who is not registered can be allowed to vote upon making affidavit that he is a legal voter in that district, bringing a known legal voter to swear that he knows him to be one, and rendering an excuse for his non-appearance at the registration. In cities and villages no vote but that of a registered person can be received.

Subjoined will be found the locations of the regestering places in the city.

Subjoined will be found the locations of the reges-tering places in this city:—

The Registering Places. FIRST WARD. 4-95 Greenwich st. 5-69 William st. 6-105 Broad st. SECOND WARD. 1-9 Beekman st. 1—165 Washington st. THIRD WARD. 2—70 Barclay st. THIRD WARD. 2—74 Hudson st. 1—205 William st. 5—25 Madison st. 5—25 Madison st. 5—26 Oliver st. 7—40 Oliver st.

2-38 West Broadway. 5-69 Hudson st. 2-7 Walker st. 6-174 Franklin st. 8-63 West Broadway. 7-417 Greenwich st. 4-4 Beach st. 8-21 Desbroace st. 61XTH WARD.
7-34 Mott st.
8-9436 Elm st.
9-44 Hayard st.
10-116 Walker st.
11-56 Mott st.

19-13 Edridge st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

ston st. 14-347 East 10th st.
15-617 East 11th st.
18-632 East 18th st.
14-40 avenue C.
18-40 avenue C.
18-140 avenue C.
20-747 East 9th st.
21-162 avenue C.
22-194 avenue C.
24-45 avenue D.
25-104 avenue D.

12.—123 avenue B.
12.—124 avenue B.
12.—125 avenue B.
125 avenue B.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
7.—349 Broome st.
8.—38 Elizabeth st.
9.—186 Mulberry st.
10.—186 Centre st.
11.—147 Grand st.

10—369 West 17th st.
11—95 Ninth av.
13—311 Ninth av.
13—383 West 91st st.
14—199 Ninth av.
15—313 Ninth av.
16—253 Ninth av.
17—520 West 90th st.
18—333 West 53d st.

POURTABLE 7 349 Broom
1 494 Prince st. 8 8 Elizabe
2 34 Prince st. 9 165 Mulbe
4 3144 Mulberry st. 10 116 Cont
5 107 Elm st. 11-147 Gran
6 179 Mulberry st. 9 11-147 Gran
6 179 Mulberry st. 9 11-147 Gran
7 146 Crox

1—79 Seventh av.
2—173 West 16th st.
3—172 Seventh av.
4—120 Seventh av.
5—134 Seventh av.
7—196 Seventh av.
9—71 Ninth av.
9—71 Ninth av.

1 - 90 Amily place.
2 - 8 Amily place.
3 - 78 Fournment of the following place.
4 - 130 West 11th st.
6 - 13 West 11th st.
6 - 21 West 11th st.
7 - 20 West 11th st.
7 - 20 Ninth av.

ertised.

RINTH DISTRICT.—The Conservative Republican
assembly Convention of this district adjourned to
riday, the 16th inst.
TENTH DISTRICT.—Adjourned to Monday next.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Adjourned to Thursday EIGHTH WARD.

10 - 162 Varick st.

11 - 300 Varick st.

13 - 305 Spring st.

13 - 205 Spring st.

14 - 200 Hudson st.

15 - 65 Renwick st.

16 - 323 Spring st.

17 - 307 Hudson st.

4 32 Grand at 5 81% Thompson 6 138 Prince st. 7 173 Prince st. 8 9 Clark st. 9 240 Varick st. 138 Prin.
5-9 Clark st.
1-409 Hodsop st.
2-85 Carmine st.
13-697 Greb.
14-790 Greb.
15-78 Hodson st.
14-790 Greb.
15-78 Hodson st.
15-48 Hednes st.
16-4 Bethune st.
17-25 Ninth av.
17-25 Ninth av.
17-25 Ninth av.
186 Greenwich av.
17-25 Ninth av.
187 Forsyth st.
19-18 Greenwich av.
19-

Constitutional Union Assembly Conventions.

First District.—The meeting of the Constitutional Union for the First Assembly district could not be found at the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, the advertised place.

Second District.—Bernard Flanagan nominated.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Mr. Abbott nominated.

Sixth District.—No meeting held at the place advertised.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—No meeting held at the place HTH DISTRICT.—No meeting at the place adver-

ominated.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—No nomination was made
and a conference committee of three was appointed.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—No meeting held.
In the missing districts no meetings were held at
he places advertised.

Union Republican County Convention.

The Union republicans met in convention last evening at their rooms in Twenty-second street for the purpose of making county nominations. General Cochrane, Colonel Dugan, Charley Spencer, General Sigel and other lights of the party were present and entertained the meeting with speeches on the issues of the canvass. The proceedings were very orderly and the utmost harmony seemed to prevail among the brethren. A large crowd was gathered at the door, from which emissaries started up stairs every door, from which emissaries started up stairs every few minutes to ascertain the result of the delibera-tions of the Convention. After some discussion Gene-ral Franz Sigel was nominated for Register by ac-clamation and Isaac J. Oliver for Supervisor. A com-mittee was then appointed to wait upon the Twenty-third street Convention to announce the nomina-tions, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

Democratic Nomination for Assembly.

At a convention of the Democratic Constitutional
Convention of the Sixteenth district, held last evening, Thomas W. Kearney was unanimously nominated
for Assembly.

The Excelsior Democratic League.
This organization met last evening at 100 Spring street, and unanimously nominated Mr. Charles L. Goldey for member of Assembly from the Fifth dis-

1 — 106 Seventh av. 16—253 Ninth av. 18—155 Seventh av. 18—555 West 20th st. 18—555 West 20th st. 18—165 Seventh av. 18—165 West 20th st. 18—165 Seventh av. 19—165 S Union Republican General Committee and
New York General Grant Club.

A meeting under this captain of the presidents of
the various Union republican district associations
and the presidents of the Assembly district Grant
clubs was held last evening in the Republican City General Committee room, room
No. 15 Fifth Avenue Hotel. The object of the meeting, which was held with closed doors, was to take
steps for securing a sufficient and reisale staff of inspectors of registry, who, before the day of election in
November next, would make domiciliar visits to ascertain whether, in doubtful cases, the parties registering actually lived in the places designated. The persons appointed to this duty are also detailed for
duty at the poils on election day to make such challenges as particular cases my demand. The meeting broke up about half-past nine o'clock, having
completed the object for which it had been con-

| 10-846 East 18th st. | 23-272 avenue A. |
| 11-851 East 18th st. | 24-389 avenue B. |
| NINBTEENTH WARD. |
1-539 Fourth av.	21-254 stide 3d av., between 20th and 71at ste.
-547 Third av.	22-2d av., between 65th apd often ste.
-547 Third av.	23-3d av., between 7th and 7th ste.
-548 Third av.	24-3d av., between 7th and 7th ste.
-548 East 8th av.	25-1,265 3d av., between 10th and 7th ste.
-547 Third av.	25-3d av., between 10th and 7th ste.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 7th and 7th ste.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th and 7th ste.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th and 6th st.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th and 6th st.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av., between 6th av.
-548 Third av.	25-3d av.
-548 Mozart Primaries.	

The Mozart Hall Executive Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening at eight o'clock, George Shea in the chair. They resolved to issue a call for primary meetings, to be held on Friday evening next, in the various Assembly districts to elect delegates to the Assembly, county, judiciary and Congressional nominating conventions. The judiciary and county conventions will meet at Mozart Hall next Monday evening at eight o'clock. Pue notice will be given of the meetings of the various Assembly and Congressional district nominating conventions.

The Irish Republican Meeting.

The Irish Republican Club of the Seventh Assembly district met last evening and were addressed by General D. P. Burke, Colonel J. J. O'Connor, Daniel R. Sydely and Joseph Strauss. The club unanimously resolved to endorse the nomination of Captain D. J. Hogan as candidate for Assembly in the Seventh Assembly district.

1—267 East 5th st.

1—262 East 5th st.

2—218 East 5th st.

2—218 East 5th st.

2—317 Third av.

4—348 Second av.

4—348 Second av.

5—347 Third av.

4—358 East 5th st.

3—347 Third av.

4—358 East 5th st.

3—347 Third av.

15—367 Fourth av.

4—368 Second av.

15—36 West 35th st.

19—38 West 35th st.

19—38 West 35th st.

19—38 West 35th st.

19—38 East 37th st.

19—38 East 37th st.

19—38 East 37th st.

19—38 Froadway, between

4—329 Ninth av.

3—215 West 43d st.

4—329 Ninth av.

3—1,461 Broadway, between

40th and 47th sts.

13—368 Froadway, between

40th and 47th sts.

14—369 Broadway, between

40th and 47th sts.

15—368 Finth av.

15—368 Finth av.

3—4 and 58d sts.

15—568 Finth av.

3—569 Finth av.

3—5—368 Finth av.

3 Yesterday Superintendent Kennedy issued an order (25. 539) in which police captains are informed that during the days occupied in making the register of voters both platoons in each preclict must be on duty, and at least one may an must be sent to each polling place, to remain on duty each day that the register is open. Griswold. \$520
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. 2750 750
Seymon. 200 200
Seymon. 4 open in the barroom of the Astor
Bouse to-day fro. 98yon to five o'clock.

REGISTRY DAY.

MATERIAL AID FOR THE GRANT CAMPAIGN. ting Correspondence Between Judge Pierrepont and A. T. Stewart, Esq.

103 PIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1868.
To ALEX. T. STEWART, Esq., Chairman of the Gl

To ALEX. T. STEWART, ESQ., Chairman of the Grant Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR—When Frank P. Blair, who had no claims whatever upon the democratic party, was nominated in Tammany Hall with such shouts of applause, just after proclaiming that "We must have a President who will trample into dust" the laws of Congress, and when four rebel generals made the chief ratification speeched in New York, my attention as a war democrat was arrested by this remarkable exhibition.

as a war democrat was arrested by this remarkable exhibition.

Since then I have carefully noted the expressions of Southern journals and the speeches of Southern politicians, from Wade Hampton on his return to Charleston to the recent manifesto of B. H. Hill, and I find that every leading rebel in the confederacy regards the expected election of Seymour and Blair as a complete vindication of the rebellion and as certain to restore the South to every right which she had before the war, including the "trampling into dust" by military feet, the proclamation of freedom and the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

The contest presents a well defined issue between the friends and the enemies of our government.

1 cannot conceive how any intelligent man, who does not wish the rebels returned to power, the nation's faith violated, its debt repudiated, its name dishonored, its prosperity destroyed, its patriots insulted and the "lost cause" restored, can vote against Grant.

suited and the "lost cause" restored, can against Grant.

In my judgment the election of Seymour and Blair would forthwith confuse and paralyse our business and reduce the value of our Droberty one-half.

To add in avaning unis calamity is send you herewith wenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) which I give to be used in the election of General Grant in such manner as you and the committees with whom you act may think best. And I am, yours ever truly.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

act may think best. And I am, yours ever truly,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1868.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, New York city:—
My DEAR JUDGE—It gives me great pleasure to know that you fully appreciate the consequences to all business men—indeed every one having any interest in the prosperity of our country, that must result from the election of General Grant.

The question is presented to the people whether they will aid in electing an administration bent upon trampling loyalty into the dust and elevating upon its ruins a power controlled by rebelicated," with prostration to every branch of industry and business at the North, or whether we should place in the Executive Mansion one emphatically of the people, who has never acted but from a just sense of duty to his country, and from whose administration we will have all the blessings that can flow from peace in every department of our government, inspiring a condience that cannot but lead us to prospertly and happiness as a nation and promising for usa future unequalled in the history of the past.

To secure this end I accept your generous contrition, and will apply it to such proper uses as may tend to bring about a result so promising with blessings to us all.

Sincerely your friend,

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

to Wade Hampton and Others, of South Carolina.

Oppice State Central Executive Committee, Sept. 22, 1863.

To the Hon. John Q. Adams, Boston, Mass.—

Dear Sir.—We have the honor to make an appeal to you in behalf of our common country. We earnestly beg that you will consent to visit us at Columbia and deliver an address to our people. We assure you that within three days we could have an assemblage of 10,000 people present to hear the words of peace addressed by Boston to Columbia. What stronger reply could there be to the misrepresentations of the radicals than to hear John Quincy Adams talk of Union and fraternal relations on the soil of South Carolina?

Would it not be as if the past were speaking to the present? Would it not seem as if the grave had given up her dead and they were holding counsel of the future?

It seems to us that your visit here, received as it would be by your people, would send an electric thrill from one end of the country to the other. We ask no holiday performance for political or party effect. We juvice you to a consultation upon living principles of our free institutions. With us it is no longer a question of party, but a question of social life.

When the South was beaten in the field it became her high resolve to restore and strengthen the Union. Must not every sane man see that the was her only policy? that the Union is now of the very last importance to the South—more important than to any part of the country?

Must not every sane man also see that in the very nature of things slavery is dead forever? Has not every Southern State put her name and seal to the deed? But, beyond thus, did not every Southern statesman see that with the result of the war slavery could not stand? That it must cease to be a domestic institution, because it had become an international (so to speak) cause of war?

Are there no statesman left among those in power who can see this? Or do they see it and are they basely using the hopes, the peace, the very life of the country to advance personal or party interests? Let us hope that God in His wisdom may turn the hearts of those who know the right, but pursue the wrong, and strike the scales from the eyes of others who are really in the darkness of ignorance, and therefore easily the dupes of their better informed leaders.

Pray answer us immediately, and appoint an early

hearts of those who know the right, but pursue the wrong, and strike the scales from the eyes of others who are really in the darkness of ignorance, and therefore easily the dupes of their better informed leaders.

Pray answer us immediately, and appoint an early day for your visit here. We shall require but short notice to make the necessary arrangements to welcome you in a becoming manner.

The policy of the South is peace—it is her only hope. You will see this with your eyes and hear it with your ears should you accept this invitation. If you would telegraph to us your acceptance we could be ready to meet you by the 5th of October. Wednesday, the 7th, would probably be a better day.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens,

WADE HAMPTON,

JAMES DANIEL POPE,

F. W. McMASTER,

JOHN P. THOMAS,

W. B. STANLEY,

State Central Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.

MR. ADAMS REFLY.

QUINCY, Sept. 28, 1868.

MESSRS. WADE HAMPTON, JAMES DANIEL POPE, F. W. McMASTER,

JOHN P. THOMAS AND W. B. STANLEY:—

GENT:—IN—Your letter of September 22 reached me on the 26th, and I found it to require such careful consideration that I have withheld my answer until now. My first impulse was to accept your invitation at once and hasten to respond to your appeal upon the instant; but a moment's reflection and a review of your letter restrained me. I am as anxious as you can be to see kindly relations and fraternal feelings replace the sore and angry suspicton which prevails upon both sides of our land, nor would any labor daunt me in such a cause; but I am more powerless than you are to promote such a result. You greatly exaggerate any influence of mine, misled, doubties, by the accident of a historioname. I represent nothing in Massachusetts but a comparatively small and very unpopular minority, and am regarded as hardly less objectionable, though far more insignificant, than yourselves by the majority. Nothing that I could do or say, if I visited you, would be likely to receive a fair or candid construction. My action would be attr

implying a considence that cannot but lead us to prosperty and happiness as nation and promising for usa future unequalled in the history of the past form as future unequalled in the history of the past form as future unequalled in the history of the past form as future unequalled in the history of the past form as future unequalled in the history of the past form of the present of the present of the present of the present of the future from the National Chab.

Sincerely your friend,

Alexander T. Stewart,

CEXERIA. GRATT.

Lecture by Mr. Hooper C. Van Voret Before the National Chab. The Nationa

room as they cognite or appreciate them General granted popel. It is true that Grant does not a Washington (id., dearer this office to which he has well as the view of the centre of the control of the count of the count of the second it. It is true he has told several of his leading generals that he does not dearly the possibility. The principle is here administed that we consense it, it is true he has told swerped of the country demanded Washington, and at the voice of the country demanded Washington, and the very expected of the country demanded Washington, and the proposed of the country of the parties, and the well of the true has the view of the well of the country of the parties, and the proposed himself, to danner on the bestified in bobat proposed himself, to danner on the bestified in bobat proposed himself, to danner of the bestified in bobat proposed himself, to danner of the bestified in bobat with the proposed himself, to danner of the bestified of the public middle when he service bondage of a greatranse of the fall proposed himself, to danner of the bestified on the public middle when he service bondage of a greatranse of the public middle when he service bondage of a greatranse of the public middle when he service bondage of a greatranse of the public middle when he service bondage of a greatranse of the public when he ever spoke a southern the public will be the food of himself of the public middle when he service the public will be the food of himself of the public middle when he service the public will be the public will be the service of the relation that he has shown he possesses to the control of the public will be t

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1868. The city is very quiet this evening. No meetings are being held and all the politicians are engaged in preparing tickets for to-morrow. There are fears are being held and all the politicians are engaged in preparing tickets for to-morrow. There are fears that some collision may occur between the officers appointed by the Sheriff and those legally charged with keeping the peace of the city appointed by the Mayor. In the Court of Common Pleas to-day a decision was rendered in relation to the power of the Sheriff, in which Judges Allison, Ludiow, Pierce and Brewster concurred. The following letter to Mayor McMichael from Judge Allison gives the substance of the opinion:

We have just expressed a unanimous opinion adverse to the claim of the Sheriff to exercise paramount and exclusive authority in the preservation of the peace of the city. The most that he can claim is concurrent power with the Mayor. I also give notice that I would, if applied to to-morrow, issue my warrant on proper complaint for the arrest of the Sheriff, is deputies or police officers charged with the exercise of the authority claimed by the Sheriff in his preclamation, and that I would notify the Mayor to be prepared with a sufficient force to execute my warrant if required.

The democrats, encouraged by the success of their efforts at naturalization, accomplished through the Supreme Court, now calculate on a majority in the city of from 5,000 to 8,000, while the republicans are equally confident of a majority of over 5,000, based on the belief that there will be a full republican vote cast, which was not the case last year, when their ticket was defeated.

Republican Torchlight Procession in Pitteburg-

Republican Torchlight Procession in Pittsburg.

Physical Prices of the Pittsburg. Pa., Oct. 12, 1868.

The republican torchlight procession in Allegheny City to-night was a most imposing demonstration and fitly closed up the brilliant displays made by and filly closed up the brilliant displays made by both parties during the present campaign. The pro-cession, which was one of the largest ever seen in this section of the country, was everywhere greeted with great enthusiasm. The streets were densely thronged with people and the business houses and dwellings were brilliantly illuminated and deco-rated.

Senator Conkling at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12, 1868. Great preparations are being made for a republi-can demonstration in this city on the 15th inst. Hon. Roscoe Conkling is to be the principal speaker.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1868, The republicans held this afternoon and evening The republicans held this alternoon and evening the largest meeting ever held in Steuben county. Twenty thousand people were present. The Grant Invincibles, numbering 2,000, paraded this evening with torches. The village was handsomely illuminated, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Speeches were made by General B. F. Butler, General McKee, H. Bemis, Major L. Caldwell and T. C. Cowen.

ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS.

Lecture by John B. Gough on Behalf of the Working Women's Protective Union. Cooper Institute was well filled last evening. The Cooper Institute was well filled last evening. The occasion was one calculated to draw a large assemblage, it being foremostly a demonstration of the Working Women's Protective Union, and, secondly, a lecture being announced on behalf of the association by John B. Gough. Judge Daly, President of the Union, previous to introducing the arator of the evening, made some remarks regarding the Union and the work it had accomplished during the past year, and the great and important field of labor demanding an enjargement of the score of labor demanding an enlargement of the scope of its efforts in the future. He declared the association to be one of the most useful intitutions of our

city, as abundantly revealed in the fruits of its labors. At eight o'clock Mr. Gough entered upon his lecture. He started with saying that some might think the title of his lecture a very portentous one. He did not claim to know or understand anything about the technical terms of oratory. He made no pretence as a teacher of oratory; but he had studied orators, and if he attempted to ridicule any of them or their style it was done with the kindest intentions. He would go a hundred miles to see any one ridicule himself, and would promise to enjoy it as well as any one. Although ciaiming to know nothing of oratory as a science, he quoted Cloero, Quintillion, Demosthenes and modern orators and writers, giving their divers views on the subject. His own idea was that true cloquence consisted in transferring thoughts and emosions from the mind of the speaker to his audience. A nuccy of language was not eloquence, neither was a chain of logical argument. He had rather one would go away from listening to him will a resolution to be a better and a truer han than to say. "What a splendid speech that was!" Loud talking and frothing oratory was not eloquence, and he gave a most luigicrous and forcible example of this school of orator. The pulpit orator slood on high vantage ground, his thelied divine, his office sacred. By him the violated law speaks out its thunders, and in tomes as sweet as angels use the Gospel whispers peace. On hard pews congregations would sit an hour or more listening to ministers, although many had scores of heads to their discourses. Self-possession was a most essential element of oratory. For himself he had entered now on the twenty-sixth year of his career as a public speaker. He had lectured in this period two hundred and fifty times in New York, and three hundred and fifty times in New York, and three hundred and fifty times in New York, and three hundred and fifty times in New York, and three hundred and fifty times in heaving a hundred which political orators were the principal subjects. Self-forgetfuness on the part of speakers he next enforced. Plain dress and no fashing of diamonds was sesont ture. He started with saying that some might think the title of his lecture a very portentous one. He did not claim to know or understand anything about

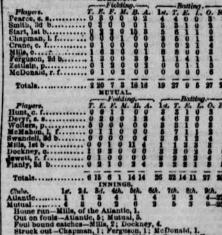
THE SALE OF THE LATE FITZ-GREENE HALLOCK'S LIBRARY.

A large and deeply interested audience, the most of them unquestionable admirers of the genius of the "Poet of the Knickerbockers,", as Fitz-Greene Halleck has very properly been called, attended the sale of his private library hast evening at Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.'s salesrooms, in Clinton Hall. The books offered were of a miscellaneous character, and, with few exceptions, of recent publication. Beyond the fact that they had once been the proand, with few exceptions, of recent publication. Beyond the fact that they had once been the property of the author of "Fanny" and "Marco Bozzaris" and carried his autograph or that of some other writer of distinction, the books had little to recommend them. The library was evidently collected by accident or without regard to the taste of their owner. Very many came to him while a contributor to the press, and possibly were reviewed by his kindly pen. Others of them, doubtless, were picked up at book dealers' stalls or at the counters of publishers. A remarkable fact in connection with this now scattered library was the scarcity of poetical works. One would suppose that a poot like finileck would have been rich in the writings of the poets; but beyond Shakspeare and half a dozen or so of the classics in English rythm there is no poem that one could not have bought for an old song almost anywhere. Yet notwithstanding this fact the bidding was spirited and competion ran high, as the prices annexed will attest. Of the 364 lots disposed of twenty-two were prints and paintings, and of these very many were of a character so far from seathetic or artistic that it is a matter of surprise to find them in a collection such as was offered last right. Thirty Foems, by W. C. Bryant, with the author's autograph, brought \$11; a small volume. "The Banks of Wey." \$3.75; "Cabinet of Biograph," with the signature of John Jacob Astor, \$10; "Gampbell's Poems," with Halieck's carliests autograph, \$8.50; "Chalaiogue of the Contents of Strawberry Hill," an old London print, prepared by Horace Walpole, fetched \$16; "The Chicago Record from 1857 to 1862," with an unpublished poem by Halieck, was sold at \$5.20 per volume; "Coleridge's Poems," containing notes and original autograph poem, by Halleck, \$10; "Pickwick Papers," Dickens' signature, \$15; "Barnaby Rudge," with same autograph, \$15. Very many other volumes, containing the signature or manuscript of the deceased poet, tetched large prices, particularly a scrap book containing engra THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual vs. Atlantic—The Champions Defeated, Just above the enigmatical tiger flag of the Atlan-tics, floating from the staff at the lower right hand tics, foating from the staff at the lower right hand angle of the Union grounds, the champion streamer, released from its long confinement, curied and twirled, and whipped and whizzed, and snapped as saucily as if some Western Jehu were handling it to touch up the leaders of the Atlantic team and remind them of the fact that they had a heavy load to carry and that, perhaps, they would find the road before them rather hard to travel. Although the whip did urge them briskly forward they found that they had indeed a heavy load and that the road was more uneven and hilly than they expected. To come down to plain facts, they had the return game with the Mutuals to play, and as they had such hard work to win the first game they might justly suppose that the augmented nine of the had such hard work to win the first game they might justly suppose that the augmented nine of the Mutual's would give them a harder fight to win the second, and so indeed it proved. Ever since 1863 the Mutuals, although straining every nerve to win a game from the Atlantics, and playing with them Mutuals, although straining every nerve to win a game from the Atlantics, and playing with them their best games season after season, have been uniformly unlucky. The first game of the present series is yet fresh in the minds of those who witnessed it. It was one of those games which the lovers of the sport delight to see. It was witnessed by an anxious and excited, yet orderly and good humored, throng, almost every member of which was at times nearly carried away by enthusiasm and expectation, and was closed by a brilliant catch at left field, with the score standing 12 to 11 in favor of the Atlantics. All who take any interest in base ball matters hereabouts anticipated a fine, close game yesterday, and some four or five thousand managed to be present to witness it. To attempt to detail the game would be useless, as no short account could give an adequate idea of the playing. The Atlantics went first to the bat, and, as may be seen from the score, were speedily distanced by the Mutuals. They were largely assisted in creeping up to their opponents, however, by some mishaps on the part of the latter. In the fourth innings, for instance, the Atlantics should have been disposed of for nothing, but bockney missed a catch after three strikes by Ferguson, and in the same innings Devyr held the ball, which he stopped at short field, so long that the striker got to first base safely and the side managed to secure four funs. There were several opportunities given for disposing of the Atlantics for blanks, but although the first two hands would be well disposed of somehow or another misplay would be made just when steadiness and surety

to secure four runs. There were several opportunities given for disposing of the Atlantics for blanks, but although the first two hands would be well disposed of somehow or another misplay would be made just when steadiness and surety was most wanted. Take it all in all the Mutuals played and batted renarkably well, but when on the bases they did not show as much risk in running as did the Atlantics. The high wind and Wolters' heavy pitching, however, assisted the Atlantics in getting from base to base. Dockney, although playing pluckily behind the bat, and sturdy as he is, was often staggered by the force of the bail from Wolters and was kept hopping about in lively style to stop the bail. The pitching must certainly have been very wild or very deceiving, judging by the number of ineffectual strikes made by the Atlantic batters. Ferguson, for instance, although scoring four runs and being left once, got to his base once on three strikes and three times on called balls.

Notwithstanding the status of the game, there was not as much nervous anxiety expressed as in the first game. Almost all present seemed to think that the Atlantics would get a "streak" of batting and temporarily demoralize the Mutuals and thus secure the lead. This helped to rob the game of the interest it would have awakened had the Mutuals not opened with such a lead; but although on the fourth innings the score was fied, the Atlantics did not follow up the advantage and the Mutuals crept ahead once more. That famous seventh innings was commenced by the Atlantics with but three runs to secure to the tine game, it seemed to be taken as a foregone conclusion that the tradition would be carried out. How great was the disappoint of the game, it seemed to be taken as a foregone conclusion that the tradition would be carried out. How great was the disappoint of the game, it seemed to be taken as a foregone conclusion that the tradition would be carried out. How great was the disappoint ment of their friends, however, when the third hand went out an



The English Cricketers vs. the Athletic Club

of Philadelphia.

The international base ball match between the English cricketers and the Athletic club took place English cricketers and the Athletic club took place in Philadelphia this afternoon in the presence of nearly 5,000 speciators. Mr. Harrop, of the Olympic's, was piccher for the cricketers, who, in addition to being allowed four outs in each inning, had also the services of Mr. Hayhurst, of the Athletic club, as captain to direct them, after it was ascertained that the cricketers were ignorant of many necessary points while playing the game. The following is the score:—

CRICKETERS.

Players.

R. Players.

R. Players.

R. Players.

Players. R. Players.
Jupp. 2 Beach.
Fooley 2 Mebride.
Coarbroad Medelife.
Kheelife.
Kh

Base Ball Notes.
The Cincinnatis finished their Eastern tour yesterday at Cleveland, where they defeated the Forest City, of Cleveland, with a score of 33 to 14. The Belton-Mutual Duffy-Active difficulty before the Judiciary Committee at "The Study" on Wednes-day night.
The Ontario Club, of Oswego, nas applied for ad-mission to the State Association.

Matches to Come Off. To-day—Alaska vs. Eckford; Union grounds.
To-morrow—Mutual vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia, at the Union grounds.
Thursday—Mutual vs. Union, at Tremont.
Vs. Gotham. Alaska vs. Koss, at Harlem.
Saturday—Active vs. Union, at Tremont. Clarendon, of New York, vs. Nameless, at Peekskiil.

AN EXCITING OCEAN RACE.

We have before us an abstract of the log of ship N. B. Paimer, Captain Charles P. Low, a well known and respected resident of Brooklyn. This vesse, is one of the swiftest and surest in the China tea service of Messrs. A. A. Low & Co., and this terse account of its last trip is in its way an interesting document. The report states that the ship hag an unusual amount of rough weather and barling winds. The time of this feat is set forth as follows:—

Passage from New York to the line, Twenty-six days.

Passage from Cape to Java Head, twenty-six days.

Passage from Java Head to Pilot Ground, twelve days.

Passage from Cape to Java Head, twenty-six days, Passage from Java Head to Pilot Ground, twelve days.

Total, ninety days.

What renders this passage yet more remarkable is the fact of a stern occan thee which it earries on for many days with two similar and amiliarly bound vessels. On the log for the fifteenth day we flad the entry, "At moon made a ship ahead." The next day, "Gamecock two miles ancern." Next, "Gamecock day, "Gamecock two miles ancern." Next, "Gamecock day." "Gamecock two miles ancern." Next, "Gamecock out." It drops again four miles astern the following day. And for the tweaty-first day the curry is "Camecock out of sight entern." Again, toward the end of the long stretch the name of the damecock is miniar episode between the Palmer and the Golden State. Both of these competing vessels had about four days the start of the Palmer from New York, and the latter passed Augers thirteen hours after the Gamecock of, according to the summation before us, "Gamecock beaten four days from New York to Hong Kong; Golden State, three days and twelve hours to Angiers."

This race is of interest not so much for the abeditute time achieved as for the closures, the longit and the excitement of the contest.